# The Time Piece.

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## BY AUTHORITY.

*Explanatory Articles, to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.*

WHEREAS by the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavour so to form such articles, as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that such articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty; And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the 5th *article* of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioner, appointed under the same, should in their description particularize the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the treaty of peace, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, under the name of the river St, Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating of and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the above-mentioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed and concluded, and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America—That the commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the above mentioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description, the latitude, longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the aforesaid treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river, in such other manner, as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a compleat execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article aforesaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed, That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic Majesty's governors or lieutenant-governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measures shall immediately thereupon, and as often afterwards, as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This Explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the 19th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof, we the said undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London this fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
Signed, RUFUS KING, (L. S.)

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

MR. BURK,

WAR is always good policy, it provides places for the young aristocracy, and sweeps off a number of the swinish multitude.

Tempora mutanter—The God save the King, and Rule Britannia—Choristers, are the chosen defenders of republican American.

The sinking despots of Europe look to America as the land of promise.

The constitution of Pensylvania proves Benjamin Franklin, to have been a vile democrat, ergo what a mistake, to think an honor to his country.

The sins of the fathers fall upon their children from generation to generation; let us punish Bache for his grandsires contaminating us by an alliance with France.

Will not the condemnations at the Mole, make an handsome prologue to the new play of Britain and America, united.

The royalists hate the Irish for attempting to emancipate their country, as cordially as the tories did the Americans for banishing British tyranny.

Let the prejudices that rebublicanized America, sink into oblivion—but oh! fondly cherish the new prejudices against republican democrats and democracy.

His Grace of Richmond, Billy Pitt and Co. by exhibiting the beauty of apostacy in their persons, rendered it fashionable in England; our American well-born have adopted it with all that enthusiasm that arises from a thorough conviction of its utility in distinguishing them from real republicans.

Avaunt ye united Irishmen from our shores, what a bull to think America a land of liberty for you.

A quere for Dr. Noah, the fortune tel'er—Will America be subjugated by an aristocracy of merchants devoted to Britain?

The union of the Eagle with the Lion, must inevitably overcome the Cock. Alas! poor bird.

The York cartmen must have no more opinions in politics, than their horses.

Royalism, like charity, covers a multitude of sins.

To trample on the leaf of liberty, will be glorious employment for the Eagle.

## FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

By a gentleman arrived in this town from France, on Sunday last, we have been favored with Paris papers to May 22, the latest by a few days received from that vortex of iniquity. As all the newspapers are under the immediate control of the Directory's minions, their contents must be considered as most favorable to the views of those tyrants of mankind.

We have selected all the articles of foreign intelligence which partake any spice of importance. From a careful perusal of them we are able to trace the outlines of a powerful confederacy forming to check the progress of an ambitious career, which threatens Europe with a deluge of rapine, anarchy and immorality—which, at the same time it assails all governments, and systems of laws, lays prostrate the Altars dedicated to God, banishes every appearance of piety—and by hellish incantations demoralizes man—thereby rendering him a fit instrument of assassination, and a powerful engine for the entire destruction of the country which gave him birth.—This confederacy will embrace Russia, Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Naples—and perhaps will be joined by Sweden and Denmark—the depredations on whose property have been equal to that on the American.

There are no indications of a pacific termination of the negociation at Rastadt. The requisions of the French are considered as insulting and extortionate. In the first instance they only demanded the left bank of the Rhine, as the "boundary of the Republic"—they now claim, for the peace of the empire, all the islands in the Rhine, all the Tetes des Ponts, and several fortified places on the right bank of that river. Nor is the language of their note less haughty. After making these unjustifiable demands, the commissioners conclude their note with the following taunt—"The moment for temporising is past." The deputation of the empire have received this note as they ought—with indignation. We may soon expect to hear, that the congress is dissolved, and instead of negociation see action.

Of the invasion of England we discern the same apparent bustle and noise of preparation; at the same time we still retain our belief of its being a mere gasconade to intimidate Europe into a disgraceful and ruinous peace. It is certain that 22,000 of those troops modestly styled the "Army of England," have marched to the Upper Rhine, to oppose the head making in that quarter by Austria.

In the Empire we do not hear of a single soldiers being disbanded, on the contrary new regiments are raising, and every preparation making for renewing the war with activity and effect—We hope with success.

In the interior of France we find nothing to attract attention. Nor could we expect it, in the present "gag" state of the papers. The legislature appears to have their hands full in regulating the elections—or purging the councils of jacobins and aristocrats, and admitting such only as are devoted to the constitution of the third year, i. e. the sovereign will of their Lords and makers, the Directory.

Geneva has become an internal part of the French Republic; and its inhabitants declared French born.

The expedition from Toulon excites attention. A large armament is certainly forming there, and Buonaparte is to command.

We see no mention of Portugal in the papers.

In Corsica new revolutions are in trim. If the "age of chivalry," is gone by, that of revolt has not.

In the list of neutral vessels sent into France, by privateers, &c. we find about three Danes and Swedes to one American. Notwithstanding these captures West India and other produce, were at extravagant high prices throughout France.

## PARIS, MAY 20.

BUONAPARTE, General and Commander in Chief, upon his arrival at Toulon, after having passed his army in a review pronounced the following SPEECH:—

"*Officers and Soldiers,*

"It is two years since I commanded you; at that period you were on the river of Genoa, in the greatest misery, wanting every thing; having sacrificed even your watches for your reciprocal subsistence. I promised to put a period to your miseries, I led you into Italy—there every thing was furnished you? YES! Ah! well! Know that you have not yet done enough for your country, and that your country has not yet done sufficient for you. I am now going to lead you into a country where by your future exploits you will surpass those which this day astonish your admirers, and render to your country the services which it had a right to expect from an army of invincibles.

"I promise to each soldier, that upon the return of this expedition, he shall have at his disposition, the means of purchasing six acres of land.

"You are about to incur new dangers, you will participate them with your brethren the seamen; this force has not hitherto, rendered itself formidable to our enemies, their exploits have not equised yours—occasions only have been wanting, but the courage of the seamen, is equal to yours; their wish is that of triumphing, they will attain it with you. Communicate to them that invincible spirit which every where renders you victorious; second their efforts, live on board with intelligence which characterizes men purely animated and devoted to the good of the same cause; they have, like you, acquired rights to the national gratitude, in the different arts of the marine—Habituate yourselves to the manœuvres on board; become the terror of your land and marine enemies, imitate in that point, the Roman soldiers, who knew how at once to defeat Carthage in the plain, and the Carthagenians in their fleets."

Cries of long live the Republic, and hymns of combat followed this harrangue.

The 13th and 32d half brigades of the line proceeded on board the different ships of the line, in the squadron; all the troops of the expedition, infantry, cavalry, &c. are on board; we expect the order to sail, which must be soon received.

*New Arrete of the Directory.*

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the Conſul General of the United States of America.

*Paris*, 29, *Floreal*, 6*th year*
19*th of May*, 1798.

Citizen,

I have the honor of informing you, that in conſequence of an arrete of the Directory, dated the 25th inſt. That it is ſtrictly forbidden that any veſſel ſailing under American colours, ſhall on any pretext whatſoever, enter into either of the following Warlike Ports, &c. Breſt L'Orient, Toulon, Dunkirk, or Rochfort—I haſten to communicate this intelligence to you; in order that you take the neceſſary ſteps of making it known to all American Navigators.

Salut and Fraternite

(Signed)

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The gentlemen lately from France expected to have found Mr. Gerry in the United States, from their having ſo long a paſſage.

Diſpatches were brought by Mr. Bromfield from Mr. Gerry, to the Executive of the United States.

Mr. Gerry we learn was at Paris the latter part of May. And it is expected he will be the bearer of ſome propoſition from the Directory to our government.

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The diſpatches from our Envoys were received at Paris ſeveral days before the Sophia arrived at Havre: and were kept private by the American gentlemen.

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All the Americans at Toulon, L'Orient, Rochefort, Breſt and Dunkirk, have been ordered to depart in 24 hours, or their property would be confiſcated.

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## PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6.

The whole crew of *ſnivling* tory ſcribbers ſeem to have reſuſcitated, upon, the news that *Callender* has removed to Virginia; the New York Daily Advertiſer, in its uſual *water-gruel* ſtyle, attempts to animadvert on the circumſtance and like *maſter Stender* to felicitate *itſelf about* it, and *about it*.

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The *royal* Gazette of New York has ſcarcely digeſted its farrago of indecency and indecorum laſt week and confeſſed its enormity when it iſſued forth a torrent of fabricated falſhood concerning a ſuppoſed aſſault on young Malcom; that wickedneſs has been expoſed; and now the Weſt Indies have furniſhed a theme for the moſt baſe and daſtardly calumny—calumny which has not the colour of candor nor the appearance of likelihood, which ſtands convicted upon the internal evidence of its own malice and deformity, and which by villifying the abſent attempts to fix a ſtigma on the innocent, and to create a barbarous hoſtility againſt men who fled to our ſhores as to an aſylum of peace, virtue and ſecurity.

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On Saturday laſt, 28th inſtant, as Theophiles Foulk, Eſq. member for Berks county, with ſeveral of his neighbors were fiſhing at Cobocken Creek entangled his line in the branch of a tree over which he ſtood which he aſcended to diſengage, the limb broke, he fell with his head on a rock, fractured his ſcull and expired ſhortly after.

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We learn from *Noah Webſter* that the *ſtampt act* has excited a general ſpirit of diſcontent, and if it is upon the *tendency* of that act that diſcontent has ariſen.

The only paper in the United States that has ſince its promulgation, expreſſed a diſcontented ſentiment againſt the *ſtamp* act is the *ci-devant* Minerva—but the *quack ſquire* has had the cunning to pretend that the diſcontent is owing to the efforts of perſons diſaffected to the government—we repeat *Noah* has been the firſt to expreſs that diſcontent in *print!*

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Laſt week, through the induſtry of a little Engliſh merchant, the papers of Baltimore and New York were fraugh with tales of a diſpoſition in the French colonies to declare themſelves independent and form an alliance with the United States, who were to be the *guarantees (faithful guarantees!)* of their independence—Now we are told thoſe very colonies *are diſpoſed to burn all our cities and cut all our throats*—but it ſhould not be forgotten that this intelligence flows from a ſource proverbially prone to falſehood and ſtupidity.

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## NEW LONDON, Auguſt 1.

We underſtand from witneſſes to the proceeding, that Mr. ——, a gentleman of note from ————, who left this place yeſterday week in the ſtage for Boſton, very aſſiduouly employed himſelf on the road, in diſtributing general Waſhington's letter to the preſident and *Porcupine's Gazette*. There is nothing improper in circulating the former; but why a man of note ſhould condeſcend to become a *hawker of Porcupine's Gazette*. himſelf can beſt determine.

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## BALTIMORE, Auguſt 2.

*From the Federal Gazette.*

I find that my character is to be expoſed to all the frauds of miſrepreſentation, to all the pitiful artifices of electioneering tricks. To my aſtoniſhment I read in the Federal Gazette of yeſterday, an extract of a letter, ſtating a converſation between the preſident and myſelf, which, if true, muſt be conſidered by every American, highly diſgraceful to me. I cannot bring myſelf to believe with reſpect to this extract, that any thing more is neceſſary, *to all who know me*, than to declare that it is a wanton, malicious untruth.

SAMUEL SMITH.

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### *SONG.*

TUNE—"CHEVY CHACE."

THEY proſper beſt who have no king,
To rob them and enthral;
Then let our acclamtions ring,
At ev'ry tyrant's fall.

To drive the deſpots from their throne,
And ſtateſmen from their place:
A woeful fighting is be un,
Among the human race.

Now Edmund Burke, a rueful knight,
(Whoſe tender heart did ach,
To ſee the people gain their *right*)
A ſolemn vow did make,

That paper—pen—and eke ink-horn,
Sould put them to the rout;
The child ſhall bleſs that is unborn,
The writings he ſent out.

His thoughts with phraſe theatric clad,
Were ſtrong to melt the ear;
And metaphoric ſpeech he had
To make his ſubject clear.

With *loyalty* his boſom g'ow'd,
And as he lov'd the gold;
A little penſion was beſtow'd,
To make him fight more bold.

The rules of errantry he knew,
And did to France repair;
To bid his peerleſs Queen, adieu!
And thus addreſs'd the fair:

"Delightful viſion! it is mete,
"Thy bleſſing ere I go!
"I'll ſoon return, and at they feet,
"Lay all my conqueſts low!"

She ſmil'd—When turning quickly round,
He vaniſh'd from her ſight;
And light a hero took his ground,
Already for the fight.——

Theſe tidings came to Thomas Paine,
A man of courage bold;
Who could the "Rights of man" explain,
And king-craft too unfold.

With heart and head both ſound and clear,
The cauſe he undertook;
And now in battle both appear,
And Book appears to Book.

Loud vaunted Edmund in the field,
Like Quixotte 'mongſt the ſheep;
Who thought with ſuch a ſword and ſhield
To end them at a ſweep!

The valour of Sir Knight was great,
For in his rear we find;
To cover, if he ſhould retreat,
Were but *a few* inclin'd.

While Paine (the foe of kings) appears,
Majeſtic on the plain;
The ſhout of *all the world* he hears,
And ſees them in his train!

With courage did the Knight advance,
Diſcerning not his foe;
He challeng'd all the Knights of France,
And aim'd the dreadful blow!

He gave them warning to retreat,
And wonder'd at their ſtay;
He little thought ſo ſoon to meet
Obſtruction in his way!

A thouſand paces back he ran,
At ſight of warlike *Paine*;
And ſoon were ſeen *the rights of man*,
Triumphant on the plain!

Baſe-born plebeian, ſaid the Knight;
As he retir'd with ſpeed;
It is not lawful we ſhould fight,
With men of vulgar breed—

So ſaying, and all out of breath,
Quick out of ſight he ſteals;
And thought each moment cruel death
Would ſeize his heavy heels.

Theſe tidings came to George our king,
In Windſor where he lay——
What! what! what news, news! do you bring?
Has Edmund loſt the day?

O heavy, heavy, news, he ſaid!
England can witneſs be,
There's none can give a Monarch aid,
Of ſuch account as he.

The Courts in black may all be hung,
If they purſue the fight;
Our paſſing bell will ſoon be rung,
If men obtain their right.

The victory was ſoon proclaim'd,
And eke the Monarch's dread;
Forbidding books all left unnam'd:
Even to be ſold or read.

At which the Preſſes aiming well,
Full charg'd, they all let fly;
Enough was found the books to ſell,
Enough the books to buy.

And now the people all rejoice,
Such tidings heard they never;
They cry aloud with chearful voice,
*The Rights of Man for ever!!!*

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## THE TIME PIECE.

*WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.*

Like Pompey, Buonaparte ſeems deſtined to ſhine alike in either elements. Both ſubdued ſtates and Empires it remains for Buonaparte to complete the likeneſs by deſtroying the pirates.

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We are not able to account for the diſmiſſal of Talleyrand from one office, and his appointment to another. It cannot be the Directory have heard from America, or they would ſend him a longer journey than Conſtantinople.

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Some evenings ſince, a correſpondent obſerves, four thouſand republicans aſſembled on and near the battery, and inſtead of filling the plain with outrage and clamor, they argued rationally in groups. There were, perhaps twenty cockade gentlemen, whom inſtead of inſulting, they argued with coolly and diſpaſſionately—They afterwards diſperſed like gentlemen and citizens, without the aſſiſtance of the civil magiſtrates, and the fear of the watch-houſe. How different this from the conduct of the excluſive governmentaliſt, the *ſqualling, ſqueaking, braying, Italian ſerenaders*.

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We hear the committee of the young men have reſolved to purchaſe a large portion of *birch*, in order to put in force *ſchool diſcipline* on the poſteriors of ſome *ſqueaking truants* of the *Italian ſchool*.

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It nearly amounts to a certainty that the Toulon fleet having on board Buonaparte, and the whole of the army of Italy, has ſailed for Ireland.

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The profound politicians among the ariſtocrats, thought the army of England was encamped near Breſt; whereas the troops encamped in that quarter, were poſſibly intended as a feint or alarm. *This is not the firſt time Buonaparte gulled the ariſtocrats.*

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We think we may venture to aſſert, that by this time, the French are encamped on the ſoil of Ireland, and that another *ſtar* is added to the republican *conſtellation*.

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The ariſtocratic journals, for a long time aſſerted the invaſion of England, was never ſeriouſly intended—that the French dared not attempt it; now, that they find, the invincible Buonaparte has actually ſailed, they give us a long winded account of the traitor Dumourier's opinion, on the ſubject, in order to continue the deception.—Infatuated and wretched politicians! you are nearly at the end of your cord—the cheat cannot continue much longer. Repent in ſeaſon and you yet may be forgiven.

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To the lovers of the Britiſh Congerald—his defence ſays, and it was not attempted to be denied, that in England 2611 perſons return 327 members in Parliament, and that in Scotland 98 Perſons elect 15 and the remaining 30 elected by 14,00.

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The miſerable politicians, who either never can or

never will account consistently and rationally for the motives of political events; ridiculously and barefacedly ascribe the embargo on French privateers, to a fear that they would be taken. If their subscribers forgive this insult on their understanding—they may say any thing.

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The Commercial Advertiser says the Sedition Law is the fruit of opposition—This was the excuse the government of Britain gave for abridging the rights of the subject; violating magna charta and the bill of rights; suspending the habeas corpus act: dividing the people, and alienating the affections of the subjects, and making laws, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the original compact made between the governors and the governed. Upon these miserable pretexts the Boston port bill; the trial for treasons in Britain, committed in America; the bill for restraining the trade of America; the sending soldiers and foreign mercenaries to dragoon us; the employing "*God and natures instruments*," the savages, whose known method of conducting uncivilized war, was promiscuous carnage; the Jersey prisonship; the poisoning prisoners was justified, by the advocates of Lord North's administration, which plucked the crown from the brow of the sovereign, severed the Empire, raised a rebellion in Ireland, and brough Britain to her present calamitous situation.—*Blow upon the waters, praise the storm and then complain of the ship wreck.* Our government it is to be hoped will be too wise to follow such baneful examples, or the councils of such seditious writers against the sovereign people; such are the disorganizers—Jacobins and royalists, who are poisoning the minds of the people, and endeavoring to divide them from the government.

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A conversation some days since took place at a tavern in this city, when two young gentlemen, Italians, starting up, cried, let us have these d—— Jacobins. A republican demanding the reason of this insolence—one of the Italians drew a long knife from under his coat, and was aiming a blow at him. This he, however, parred and seizing the assassin by the arms whirled him into the streets—We hear this affair is brought before the civil magistrate. *Republicans be on your guard against the rights of the dagger and the knife.*

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The Commercial Advertiser of last evening is at its usual game of hatching plots. The editor seems terribly afraid of New York, and Virginia; he will in a short time rail at other states. The spirit of liberty is spreading and may in time visit, if it has not already, even his own state connection, notwithstanding his anniversary *phrenzy, fustian and bombast.*

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The true principles of a democratic federal republican upon which he conceives our government and revolution was established.

Man is a social creature and from those propensities which are interwoven in the very texture of his nature, formed for a social state. *He is a being endowed with sensations; the faculty of communicating them to others, capable of reasoning upon and understanding his interests, and of acquiring moral ideas.*

The first formation of the social order is that of a single family. Families multiplied become a hord or a union of several distinct families, connections with the same individuals, a similarity of interests; the succour mutually given each other, naturally produces both the sentiment of justice and reciprocal affection between the members of the same society. The necessary consequence of these principles are a violent enmity to and a desire of vengeance against the enemies of the hord. Though hords in a state of society are bound by the reciprocal ties of common interest and have a strong attachment between themselves; yet by a natural propensity for power and competition for property, they are prone to a state of discord, tumult and open war between the different hords. Hence the origin of government or the necessity of common rules made by common consent, or by the consent of the major part, by which all should be governed and implicately obey, as the public will, absolute, and sovereign, powerfully efficient to protect the weak from the strong by diffusing in equal proportions the power, the strength and wisdom of the whole to the respective members or constituent parts of which the society is composed. This is the doctrine of equality one and indivisible adopted by the legislators of France, so terrible to despots and to combat its influence over the minds of men; they have combined their forces, deluged more than half Europe in blood, and set the world in flames. Gracious heaven! Beneficent being! who carried us so triumphantly through the storms of the revolution, protect my country from alliances with princes, whose power is founded on injustice and principles, hostile to the genius of our own constitution, and the universal rights of man.

Despotism is were the will of one man is the law of the land, or in other words the law of the devil, as the evidence of all history proves. Oppression, misery, beggary, and every species of cruelty are its fruits. *Sic volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas,* its maxim, is the blood and destruction of the human species the food upon which it delights to feed. Oligarchy is the government of a small number of individuals, instead of one. The government of Robespierre, and his associates. Terror is the order of the day; proscription, massacres and the murder of virtue, learning and patriotism its fruits. Aristocracy is the cousin German to oligarchy or very nearly allied to it. Strictly speaking, its the government of the *best* that is the *itch* which proves the worst. Like the dominion of lice and bugs, they vermin like lurk in dark holes and secret corners, fatten on the labor and feed upon the poor. They burrow under the cover of laws made in their own favor, by which means they place themselves out of the reach of the power of the people to destroy the vermin by which they are devoured. Like the spider they work and spin their webs in the night. The multitude like the innocent, fly incautiously sports in the air and unmindful of danger, thinking itself free, becomes entangled in its snare, is stung to the quick, expires and dies before he is alarmed.

*Laws made by the sovereign will, or common consent of the people, constitute civil liberty.* The constitution is that sovereign will. The man who under any pretex whatever, violates it without the consent of the people legally assembled for the purpose, are traitors and deserve the execration of all mankind. Upon the conviction of this principle being just, America gloriously rebelled and by the grace and favor of God plucked the crown from the brow of an obstinate misguided tyrant and finally triumphed. All the community cannot execute the laws. Occupied in their private and domestic concerns, they cannot attend to the execution of them. Hence the necessity of delegation both in the judiciary, legislative, and executive branche of government, without an execution of the laws they would be a dead letter. From this necessity arrises the principle of appointing some individual or portion chosen out of the great mass for the purpose of inforcing the laws. Their private passions ought not to enter into the measures of their office. They are to be guided by the laws in the exercise of the functions of their respective stations and executive majistracy. If they act otherwise they violate their trust, destroy the objects or ends for which the social order is formed and are guilty of the blackest treason against the people, which involves every crime next to treason against God man can be guilty of. Some laws are more essential to the health and happiness of the common weal than others. They respect the *life, liberty* and *property* of every individual of which society is composed, and be may said to be universal. Others are local or particular as they appertain to objects confined to limited and local circumstances. The former make the fundamental principles of the social order, and being the basis of the compact, between the governors and the governed, and by virtue of which the governors swear to govern, and the governed to obey, they are emphatically called the constitution. The laws of the constitution are paramount, and sovereign over all other laws which to be legally just must be made in conformity to the spirit of the original compact made between the people and their rulers, otherwise the constitution has no *stability* and the governed no *permenent* security in the enjoyment of their fundamental rights. A breach of these laws of the compact on the part of the governors is in direct violation of the laws of God. "*Those who rule over men must rule justly in* the fear of God" "*woe unto them who decree unrighteous, decrees, and write grievousness which they have prescribed,*" and high treason against the people in whom the sovereign power virtually and originally exists. Such misrule is pregnant with the most baneful consequences. It is heinous in the sight of the unerring ruler of the nations. Abhorrent to the principles of our religion which they in the most awful denunciations condem, in every page. It leads to rebellion anarchy, confusion, civil war and revolutions, written in characters of blood, and the fall of nations. Constituted authorities who under the sanction of the forms of freedom violate the constitution or as it is emphatically expressed in scripture "*frame mischief by law*" are guilty of the blackest crimes because they injure every individual of which the social order is composed, and the magnitude of the offence is in proportion to the evils resulting from the commission of the crimes, both in the sight of God and man. When such treasons do exist the forms of a *free* and the *ends* of an arbitrary government are not incompatible with each other, and the people are duped out of their liberties by the very organs, bulwarks and strong holds erected for its support. The God of liberty should be a jealous God and the sentinels of the people ought with Argus eyes watch the conduct of their rulers and faithfully point out the danger, the rocks and quicksands upon which the state ship may be shipwrecked, more especially as man is a creature of habit, and habit claims right and prescription, in favor of laws copied after arbitrary nations, made for the worst of purposes in the worst of times. By such means nations once free, become in slaved and as the corruption of the best becomes the worst in the same proportion became more degraded and debased. In this way, and by such means, the ancient and free Republics fell. The forms of their freedom remained long after the will of the tyrant ruled. Cæsar had his senate and the people their tribunes which became the organs of his despotic will, and secured him from the odium of a very unpopular act. The virtuous institutions of ancient freedom which the people had beheld with aweful veneration & respect became the engines of his power, which served no other purpose but to blind their eyes and rivit their chains. The modern republics and Britain by the constitution of the treasury, and its prostituted parliament, degenerated into pensioned confederacy against reason, patriotism & the rights of man, and by the same acts degenerated into vile oligarchys or aristocracies, & a many headed monster succeeded infinitely more oppressive and intolerant than the tyrant the people had dethrowned. France and Spain were once free. France so early as Charles martel, Pepin, Charlemane had her parliaments which met every spring in the camp of mars to chuse majistrates Maazrines, raise taxes & regulate the worship of the Gods. Spain had her Cortes for the same purposes. At one and the same time, standing armies, bastiles, inquisitions, Richlieu's, poets, orators, historians were not wanting to prostitute their talents and keep people in awe. Cæsar raised an army to conquer tyrants and set nations free, punish barbarians and raise the Roman Fame. With the power of that very army devoted by bribes to his criminal ambition he trampled upon the authority of the Senate and gave his country a master. Rapes, murders, assassinations, pimps, pendors, spies prostitutes, informers, prevaded every dwelling, incircled the emperial purple, and left the pen of the historian nothing to record but horrid proscriptions, treacherous friendships, false accusations and the destruction of the innocent. Her patriots awed by mercenary troops into silence, or cringing at the feet of a rapacious tyrant, for a paultry post became eulogists of his crimes and prostituted their talents to the cause of the parricide, they abhorred and dispised. The people sunk into slavery & ignorance, lost their bravery, became mute, base, disingenious, deceitful, and dasterly, Spies lurked in every corner. Sodality was destroyed—The bands offociety were broken. Man fled from man as his worst enemy. Children became the executioners of their parents. Citizen strove with citizen for pre-eminence in vice. Roman chastity was esteemed as a crime. Effeminancy, gluttony, and every species of immorality were esteemed the greatest virtues. Religion and reverence to the Gods was despised and derided in their public spectacles. Men were emasculated; the laws of nature suspended. The artizen fled; their ports were uncrowded; their markets unfrequented. The busy hum of men and din of industry was no longer heard in the streets or were succeeded by the orgies and incantations of fanatic priests. Agriculture was destroyed, and the fleeced peasant pining in lonely solitude, left the land without inhabitants, to become an easy prey to the barbarous nations who had so often felt the weight of that bravery, which liberty can alone inspire. The horses hoffs "Wet with patrician blood," drove Cato from his post, and the proscribed Cicero seeking his personal safety by an ignominious flight, was dispatched by a military tribune, and his venerable head at the command of the tyrant placed in derision upon that very rostrum from whence he so often successfully plead the cause of innocence and his injured country. Science the amiable daughter of liberty, scourge of tyrants and sister of oppulence, drooped her head expired and died.

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The *Beotian* Gazette is growing modest of late—*miracles have not ceased*, should it grow in *stile* and *information.*

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Noah Webster hangs between the two parties, like the *famed coffers* of *Mahomet* between the loah stones.

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In the press and will be speedily published the Princetown *Editor's* art of love, price one cent—'tis worth two in consequence of the paper.

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The puff of the Beotian Gazette on Mr. Well's oration is supposed to be intended as a satire—price six cents the Beotian say—'tis worth a dollar; *a good way this of appreciating talent.*

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The Princetown Editor was seen fedgelling round a laughing group of little misses on Sunday evening. He was practising, it is presumed, some pretty *Bucolic* tale of shrubs' bushes, and love, for that sublime vehicle of nonsense and raving the Daily A——.

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## NOTICE.

Those who hold subscription papers for the Columbiad, are requested to send them into the Office of the Time Piece, as Mr. Burk is about putting it to the Press immediately.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

## REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

## *A handsome Country House.*

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

## HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

## PAPER MAKERS.

*Wanted,*

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

## C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESpectfully informs the public, that he manufactures all sorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the newest and most approved methods, at the most reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

## *HENRY HAYS.*

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ship Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, consisting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every description, all of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. June 25. 1w

## FOR SALE,
## A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water street, nearly opposite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finished three story brick house; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a most excellent stand for mercantile business. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine street, the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 4, Ferry street.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the estate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceased.

The subscriber earnestly solicites all persons indebted to the estate of the said Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment. and those who have any demands to present their account for settlement.

NB. If the above house and lot are not sold before the first October next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

## BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. taw.

December 11. tf

## FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 2*s.* each.

## *Printing Ink Manufactory.*
## JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnith kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respactable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, pur addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

## SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shiplards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes. has also on hand, a large stock of various other size such as 10 by 8. 11 by 9. 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
*ENTITLED*
## THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4*s.*

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

## *The Portrait of General Washington,*

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter,

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made sacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 13 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 23. tf.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, dive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 1*s.* tf

## AN APPEAL
TO
## IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

By Madame Roland,
*Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.*

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtai d, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE
*Interesting Travels*
OF
## JOHN LEDYARD,
## WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

*Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

The solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"Forcibly impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied; that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.